



J. M. FERRES, EDITOR.

VOL. 2.

Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

J. D. GILMAN, PRINTER.

FREELIGHSBURG, L. C., TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1836.

NO. 13.

From the Mobile Mercantile Advertiser of
May 30.
The Creek Nation Disturbances.—Attack
of the Indians upon the passengers of
two stages—Escape of all the passengers
but two—The names of all of them—
How they escaped, etc. etc.

We have at length been enabled to get
at the authentic particulars of the attack
of the Indians upon the stages and the
passengers in them, between Tuskegee
and Columbus, on the 16th inst., together
with the names of all the passengers, the
guard and the drivers.

We are indebted for this important in-
formation to Captain Hallett, of the firm
of Hallett and Brown, of New York, who
was one of the passengers, and to Mr.
Kinsbury, one of the agents of the stage
company, who was one of the guard on
the occasion....We have conversed with
each of these gentlemen separately, and
find that their accounts agree in every par-
ticular.

Two stages with seventeen men, includ-
ing guard and drivers all armed, left Mont-
gomery for Columbus on Sunday, the 15th
at about three o'clock in the afternoon.
On Monday morning, at about seven o'clock
they breakfasted at Tuskegee. After leav-
ing this town, they soon began to perceive
signs of the ravages of the Indians. Al-
most every house was destroyed. When
about twenty miles beyond Tuskegee, they
saw ahead of them, walking down a hill,
five or six Indians with guns upon their
backs. As the stage approached them,
they turned out of the road into the swamp,
and let the stages pass on unmolested. Soon
after this the stages rose a hill, upon which
Thorn's twenty-mile house from Tuskegee
was situated.

The house, fodder-stacks &c. were all in
ashes, then smoking. Half a mile farther
on they found a house which had just
been set on fire—the flames were bursting
out of the roof, a shirt covered with blood
hung up on the outside of the dwelling.
The stages (or rather the stage and wagon)
for they had, at a stand back of this, ex-
changed one of the stages for an open wagon,
in which seven men were seated; one
of the passengers also hired a horse at
Tuskegee, and rode through on him) now
commenced travelling at a rapid rate. In
the course of a few minutes, however, the
passengers saw at a little distance ahead,
about twelve Indians armed and on horse-
back, drawn up by the side of the road.
The wagon and stage and the passenger
on horseback passed them upon the run.
As they got opposite, the Indians fired,
apparently two guns each, but hit nothing
except the hat of one of the drivers, which
was perforated by a bullet. The Indians
did not immediately follow. About a mile
further on, they came up to the fragments
of a stage which had been recently burnt,
where they found a man and three horses
lying dead and partly burnt:—They also
saw letters and papers strewn about in all
directions. Their horses utterly refused
to go past this place. It was then proposed
to take them out of the harness, and for
the sixteen men to back the eight as well
as they might, and ride for their lives, as
it was expected every moment the savages
would be upon them. The work of taking
the horses out of the harness was but that
of a minute. Much consternation previ-
ed.—Two of the drivers, without waiting
for a chance of riding off upon the horses,
immediately took to the woods. Three
others, Capt. Hallett, and two quite old
gentlemen, apparently about sixty, Mr.
Hammel and Mr. Lackey, were unable, or
not in season, to get a chance upon the
horses.

Most of the horses had already gone,
Capt. Hallett says, and the three had staid
too long. They proposed to run. He
was swift of foot and went on rapidly, but
the two old gentlemen fell back. He called
to them to go into the woods which he
was going to do. At this time, he heard
the yell of the Indians, and looking back,
he saw them as they came riding on, pass-
ing the trees very rapidly and in hot
pursuit of the two old men, who seemed
to have already given out, and manifested
great alarm and indecision as to which
way to go. Capt. Hallett now took to
the woods and ran at the top of his speed.
—He heard the Indians yelling and shout-
ing as they came up; in a minute or two
he heard the discharge of several muskets,
he thought seven or eight, accompanied
with increased yell. He supposed the
old men had been killed as it was about
where he last saw them that the guns were
fired. He ran on; in a few moments he
heard the reports of, he thought twenty-
five or thirty guns in the direction taken
by his fellow passengers on horseback. He
inwardly thanked God that he had not
been able to go off on one of the horses
with the other passengers, and ran on. He

ran for about half a mile, when, feeling ex-
hausted, and fearing he might be seen, he
entered a deep canebrake and secreted himself,
where he hid himself till night set in. A drenching shower came up; after
it had gone over the sun shone out clearly,
and every thing was still, calm and de-
lightful....He heard the Indians now return
to the stage, and exult by their yells and
noise, over what they had done.

He said they seemed to be breaking open
the trunks and destroying the stage and
waggon. As soon as night came on he
emerged from his hiding place, and travelled
until Tuesday morning without being able
to find the road, or to get more than a
mile or two from the place he left the night
previous.—On Tuesday he lay all day in a
canebrake. He heard Indians at no great
distance, yelling and firing, and apparently
killing chickens, for he could also hear the
cries of the fowls. In the course of this
day, he emerged from his covert, and ven-
tured upon a little hill near by, to take an
observation. Having been a master of ves-
sels, he knew something of latitude and
longitude. He knew, day or night, the different
points of the compass; and he knew in what direction the road might be,
although he had not found it. While taking
his observations, he espied at the distance of
half a mile, a house.

He was satisfied that it must be on the
road; whereupon he returned to his hid-
ing place, much rejoiced. As soon as
night came on, he went in the direction of
the house arrived there, and found it to be
on the road. He recollects the house, and knew it to be 20 miles from Tuskegee.
It was forsaken. He said he was then as
light as a feather. It seemed to him as if
twenty mounted Indians could not overtake
him. He went on for several miles, and
then came to a house which he recog-
nised as the stand seventeen miles from
Tuskegee.

The house was deserted—but a dog
came howling out toward him. He quickly
jumped to the side of the road and stood
up by a tree in order to ascertain
whether there might be any Indians there,
but hearing no one, he went on, keeping
out of the road for about half a mile. He
travelled until day-light, when, feeling the
want of sleep, he sought him a hiding place,
not far from a house he remembered as one
where it was said when they went on, two
friendly Indians and a young negro lived.
He was very dry, and had been nearly a
mile out of his way to get some water.
He hid himself near a spring where he
hoped the young negro would come after
water, and thus give him an opportunity to
ascertain, by questions, whether the two
Indians of the house were friendly or hostile.
But he waited all day in vain, the little
negro came after no water. While in his hid-
ing place on this day, he saw a party of
Indians, about a dozen in number, going on
foot toward Tuskegee; a little time after
this, two Indians on horseback came riding
and yelling down the road from the direction
of Tuskegee at a great rate. He sup-
posed them to be spies.

At nightfall he again resumed his march
and arrived at Gen. Woodward's, near
Tuskegee, some time before Friday morn-
ing. When he arrived there, he says, he
felt as if he might have gone on forty
miles farther, although he was weak and
had fallen down a great many times at the
merest touch of his foot against a stone, a
stick or a stump: but when he took a seat
and felt himself secure, there he was—to
rise from his chair was more than he had
strength to do.

When Capt. Hallett left Montgomery,
a female friend handed him four small
sponge cakes. He put them in his pockets.
Being indisposed at Tuskegee, he ate
no breakfast at all there, except to drink
some coffee. He tasted of no eatables.
From that time until Friday morning, his
four little sponge cakes formed his only
food—and of these he ate but three, which
he made into a sort of gruel, mixing them
in water in the heel of his shoe and drinking
the same. He had no sensation of
hunger during the whole four days and
nights....Capt. Hallett attributes his es-
cape to an overruling Providence, which
has kindly protected and preserved his life.

What is Temperance?

In these days, when so much is said on
the subject of Temperance, it becomes of
considerable importance to know what tem-
perance is.

The habitual user of alcoholic drink says
that temperance, when applied to the use
of his favorite beverage, means to drink
only three glasses, per diem, and not to ex-
ceed that quantity except under peculiar
circumstances, as at a fair or wedding. But,
put the question to his more sober-minded
neighbor, & he says that temperance consists
in taking only one glass daily—this, he says,
does him good—it is the key that winds him

up after he has run down by the fatigue of
the day—and so long as he takes only this,
he confidently thinks he may refer you to
his own practice for a correct definition of
temperance.

But we are still aground on the question.
There is nothing in all this, to which we can
assign a length and breadth, and call it tem-
perance. Yet, notwithstanding this differ-
ence of dimension, if I may so speak, which
different persons ascribe to it, the universal
decision of mankind is, that temper-
ance itself, whenever these dimensions
shall be fully ascertained, will be found a
virtue.

And it is also universally admitted, that
a strict adherence to the practice of any
virtue will never lead one to that vice which
stands in opposition to it. For example,
a strict adherence to the virtue of truth-
telling will never lead one to the vice of lying;
and, by a rigid observance of honesty no person ever becomes a thief; so,
with regard to temperance, none of its
practical admirers can ever become intem-
perate.

Here then is a standard, the infallibility
of which no person can feel disposed to
question. Let us now compare that which
has so long passed current for temperance,
with this infallible standard, and see if it
be possessed of those qualities which enti-
tles it to circulate as genuine coin. Let
that which has the greatest pretensions and
bears the nearest resemblance to the gen-
uine article, be examined first, and if that
be found a counterfeit, we need not take
the trouble to examine others of less pre-
tensions. Take, then, the man whose daily
allowance is now only one glass of alcoholic
liquor, and we find, that in order to pro-
duce the desired effect, it soon becomes
necessary for him to increase this allowance,
and in a short time a half pint is barely
sufficient to wind him up. He finds it
necessary to increase again, and again he
increases, until his corporeal powers are
enfeebled, and he becomes a drunkard. We
need not suppose that this is a correct his-
tory of every daily drinker. There are
exceptions to every general rule, but that
such is the natural result of the daily use
of alcoholic drink, is proved by the experi-
ence of all observing men. Consequent-
ly the daily use of alcohol as a drink is not
temperance, for its natural ten-
dency is to produce that vice which stands
in opposition to it. It is the great high-
way that leads to intemperance; and the use
of it, any quantity, except for medicinal
purposes, has the same tendency. Here it
follows, that temperance with regard to al-
coholic drink, is entire abstinence. R. H.—
Tem. Advocate.

AN EXAMPLE FOR YOUTH.—A little
boy, in destitute circumstances, was put
out as apprentice to a mechanic.—For
some time he was the youngest apprentice,
and of course had to go upon errands for
the apprentices, and frequently to procure
for them ardent spirits, of which all ex-
cept himself partook; because, as they said it
did them good. He however, used
none; and in consequence of it, was often
the object of ridicule from the older ap-
prentices; because, as they said, he had
not sufficient manhood to drink rum. And
as they were revelling over their poison, he
under their insults and cruelty, often retired,
and vented his grief in tears. But now
every one of the older apprentices, we are
informed, is a drunkard, or in the drunk-
ard's grave; and this youngest apprentice,
at whom they used to scoff, is sober and
respectable, worth a hundred thousand
dollars. In his employment are about one
hundred men, who do not use ardent spir-
its;...and he is exerting upon many thou-
sands an influence in the highest degree
salutary, which may be transmitted by them
to future generations, and by the means,
through grace, of preparing multitudes,
not only for usefulness and respectability on
earth, but for an exceeding and eternal
weight of glory in heaven.—London Weekly
Visitor.

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

Sir: Will you permit an individual
who has four times in the course of his
life, nearly become a victim to lightning,
or a thunder-bolt striking a house, and
making its way into the interior, to inquire
what would be the best precaution to take,
or the best means to adopt in an apart-
ment, effectually to guard against the dan-
ger of being struck by lightning during a
thunder-storm? I am, &c.

FULMEN.

We extract the following directions on
this head from our common place-Book:—
Places of the greatest Safety in a Thunder-
storm.—In case a thunder storm were to
happen while a person is in the house, not
furnished with a proper conductor, it is
advisable not to stand near places where
there is any metal, as chimneys, gilt frames

iron casements, or the like; but to go into
the middle of a room, and endeavour to
stand or sit upon the best non-conductor
that can be found at hand, as an old chair
stool, &c. It is still safer to bring two or
three mattresses or beds into the middle
of the room, and folding them up double,
put the chair upon them; for they not
being such good conductors as the walls

their prospects began to assume a bright
hue.—At their meeting at the end of eve-
year, they could say that the past had been
more prosperous than any before it. Finally
an opening was made for the old
boy to the Christian ministry, and that be-
said Mr. Stevens, is the individual who
now addresses you.

We have rarely witnessed a more pow-
erful effect than the announcement of this
fact produced. It was as tho' an electri-
shock had been sent through the whole
audience. So entirely unprepared were
the assembly for such a termination; & s'completely had their sympathies been give-
to sufferers, whom they supposed were at
that time many miles distant, that the decla-
ration that one, who had passed through
the scenes in which their feelings had been
so strongly enlisted, stood before them, was
unexpected and startling in the highest de-
gree.

Great quantities of counterfeit half-pence
have long been in circulation in this Pro-
vince. Our copper coin is not worth half
its nominal value, and we are told large
quantities of the vilest stuff has lately been
imported, on which the importers must
make more than a hundred per cent. profit.

The consequence of the circulation of
this depreciated copper is, that the labouring
classes who buy with this copper, pay more
than double the price for every thing they
buy with it, that they would otherwise pay.
They are, in fact, defrauded out of their
honest earnings, and it has a tendency to
drive small silver and all good copper coin
out of circulation. The remedy would be
to refuse every copper coin, but those of
the realm; but they are driven or prevent-
ed from coming in, by the base circulation.
We ought to have coppers, a hundred and
twenty of which bear the same proportion
to the silver dollar and its parts, as 120
British half-pence bear to the crown piece;
or perhaps it would be better to declare at
once, that no money shall be a legal tender
that is not a legal tender in the United King-
dom and in the United States, leaving all
other coins to be disposed of as bullion.
The matter has long been before the Le-
gislature; but they have done nothing to
prevent the labouring classes from being
swindled or robbed of their hard earnings,
suffering the country to be exposed, by
degrees, to the evils of a depreciated cur-
rency.—Quebec Gaz.

The Court of Faculties sat, for the first
time for more than a century, on Wednes-
day, to decide upon the claim of the Prince
of Capua, for a licence to marry Miss Pen-
elope Smyth, according to the rites of the
Church of England. The application was
opposed by Count Ludolf, the Neapolitan
Minister, on behalf of the King of Naples;
on the ground that marriages of the Royal
Family of Naples, unauthorized by the
king, were illegal. On the part of the prince,
it was contended, that he was of full age: that
Miss Penelope Smyth, spinster, was
also of age; that the parties had resided
the full term of fifteen days in the parish
of St. George, Hanover Square; and that
the court always granted licenses as a matter
of course. Dr. Nicholl, the Judge, inti-
mated, that if he were not compelled by
the law and usages of his court to grant
the licence he should refuse it; but that
he would take time to consider his decision.
Dr. Nicholl subsequently decided that he
had power to withhold the licence; and as
the representative of a foreign prince had
come into court and stated serious objec-
tions to its being granted in the present in-
stance, he felt bound to exercise the dis-
cretion he possessed, and refused it accord-
ingly.

A case of some interest has, within these
few days past, been brought before the
Court of King's Bench, involving the right
of a supposed slave to obtain unqualified
freedom immediately on residing in Can-
ada.

The facts, as they have been reported
to us, are succinctly these. A lady from
Charleston S. C., Mrs. Marvin, arrived here
a short time ago for the recovery of her
health, and in attendance upon her was a
young colored girl, aged about fourteen,
who, it was presumed, was her slave. A
writ of *habeas corpus* was served upon Mrs.
Marvin, and in obedience to the order, the
girl was brought before the court, but the
case was deferred in consequence of that
lady's illness, and some defect in the ser-
vice of the writ, till yesterday, when it
was finally decided.

On the part of Mrs. Marvin, it was
alleged that the girl was no slave, but an
apprentice, and that she was under bond
to the amount of thousand dollars to re-
store her to her parents. But the parties
who procured the writ, on the other hand,
alleged that the girl might nevertheless have
been the slave of those who had bound
or hired her to Mrs. Marvin, and was there-

fore equally entitled to liberty. The Court, having considered all the particulars of the case, directed the girl to be returned to Mrs. Marvin, as her legally engaged apprentice.—*Mont. Gaz.*

Punishment of a murderer in Spain.—At the moment that Valladolid broke full upon our view, we came in sight of a very remarkable object placed at the junction of the high road to Madrid with that by which we were approaching. It was the right arm of a man, nailed to the extremity of a tall post, which had been removed from the body a little above the shoulder bringing away part of it. It was shrivelled by exposure to the weather, so as to lose something of its original size, and the colour had become livid and sallow. The hand, the skin of which resembled a glove, grasped the hilt of a dagger, the arm being raised and contracted as if to deal a death-blow. This is some measure set forth the cause of this horrid exposition, which was further explained to me by a shepherd, who happened to pass with his flock, and whose peaceful occupation gave him a right to express becoming horror at the crimes which the owner of that hand had committed. He had been a robber, and had murdered many of his fellow-men; but that would not have been enough to entitle him to such a distinction, or indeed to death at all. He had raised the sacrilegious hand, now exposed to detestation against a Minister of God. The robber had gone to confess himself to the Curate of a village in the neighborhood of Valladolid, who, being shocked at the recital of so many and such atrocious crimes refused absolution entirely, or proposed such conditions of penance as the sinner was unwilling to fulfil. In a fit of rage he stabbed the uncomplying Curate to the heart. Such an offence excited universal horror: the murderer was pursued, taken, convicted; and the full rigour of the law adjudged to him. He was therefore, quartered; and his limbs distributed in the most exposed situation, as an example of terror to such as might hereafter be tempted to raise an impious hand against a Priest. Pope told me that he had seen the limb thus exposed, at each successive visit he had made to Valladolid, during the last five months. The Friar, who seemed to be highly delighted with the way the robber's crime had been reported to him, remarked, that the limbs must all be taken down and collected for Christian burial before psalm-Sunday, as no exhibition of that sort could continue during the Holy week.—*Spain revisited.*

For the Missiskoui Standard.

Mr. Editor Sir.—In the Vindicator of June 10th I perceive that J. B. McMahon has again come out in all his terrible might against the Protestants of this Province and their efforts to preserve their brethren in the profession and practice of the pure and scriptural faith of their fathers.—On reading over his ferocious production, I found it difficult to persuade myself to notice farther the bold, impudent, railing ‘rime’ of such an unscrupulous violator of truth and decency.—His piece is a mere puddle of words, words, sound & fury, signifying nothing.—It is the effusion of a chained persecutor thirsting for blood and carnage, fire and faggots, inquisitorial dungeons, racks and gibbets.—His irrepressible spite, and implacable malice appear in every line and in fact, the whole is alike disgraceful to its author, whether considered as a Christian teacher, or as a man pretending to the slightest degree of education.—His very first sentence magnificently proves one of two things, either that he arrogates to himself immunity from those rules that are held binding by other writers, or that an inordinate and truly pitiable vanity, blinds his eyes to his own deficiencies.—It reads thus:—‘The phalanx of double meaning, deep designing tract vendors have been drilled this same time back and are now put in a hostile array against me &c. &c.—We never studied at Mynooth College which costs English Protestants £8000 a year, but at the more humble, and worse supported institutions where we did study, we were taught that an adjective agrees with a substantive expressive or understood,’ but John's two favorite adjectives, ‘double meaning,’ ‘deep designing’ are doomed to appear in single blessedness, or in a neighborly way to stand substantive each for the other.—We know John's high ‘disdain’ for verbal criticism, & it is with no intention of giving him a lesson in grammar that we now notice the beauties of his opening sentence, but to show to others, who can better understand our meaning, that our time can be much better employed than in exposing the insane lucubrations of J. B. McMahon, whose glaring absurdities and self evident falsehoods furnish a sufficient antidote against their poison.

With a degree of self-complacency which argues a sad want of self-knowledge, the missionary says, ‘Both my letters stand yet, as the first day, intact and incontrovertible.’—The fact of ‘the first day’ is incontrovertible from Scripture, for we are there taught ‘the evening and the morning were the first day,’ it also may be allowed to be intact, for we know not well how a day can be touched but that John's two letters are as incontrovertible ‘as the first day,’ is just as true as the rest of his story. But John founders onward: he next says, ‘the mean object of these silly and abusive creatures, whose stupid productions we have as yet seen; is to turn the minds of the readers from plain matters of fact and to observe the truth.’

Well done John! if you had been one of the ‘well fed and well clad fanatics’ whose evil genius you are we should suspect that you had penned the above sensible and uncontradictory sentence ‘nodding after dinner in your chair,’ like the ‘farmer ruddy fat and fair.’ Is it a ‘mean object’ to turn the minds of one's readers to ‘observe the truth?’ the missionary says so; and can a writer turn the minds of his readers from plain matters of fact, and with the same effort induce them to observe the truth? the missionary says this too! Absurdity, thy name is J. B. McMahon! But the ‘errant’ missionary goes on boast-

ingly to state—‘They have left my arguments as pure, as unsullied as the candid expression of truth can make them.’—Well done we say again, nothing in this world like brass. ‘Arguments’ ‘risum teneatis amici, why there is neither an argument nor any thing like one from the beginning to the end of his three productions. There is plenty of bold, reckless assertion, of vulgar scolding, and unprincipled falsehood, but J. B. McMahon would do well to learn that argument is quite another thing.

The errant Standard of Missiskoui falsehood, says the calm and veracious teacher of Christianity, ‘would make people believe that I want to prevent protestants from getting money to instruct each other.—I defy the anonymous author of the two and a half columns (who seems much better calculated for many other employments than for telling the truth or writing on polemical subjects) to point out one line, one word or one letter of mine to indicate his meaning!’ Thanking J. B. McMahon for his highly complimentary parenthesis, and regretting that we cannot return the courtesy, we humbly acknowledge that we did not point out one line but many lines, not one word, but many words, not one letter, but many letters, indicating one meaning, and utterly incapable of any other. The hapless author of the two and a half positively asserted, and he repeats the assertion, that the society lately organized at Quebec for propagating the Gospel among the destitute Settlers and Indians of Lower Canada was intended to send instruction to protestant settlers and Indians destitute of the means of grace, and that no part of its object originally was, or now is, to interfere with the votaries of Popery, or with those attached to any other modification of Christianity. Its avowed object was and is to carry the ministrations of the protestant Church to destitute protestant settlers and Indians by means of a missionary ministry, & by the same means to preserve the ‘innocent lambs’ of a scattered flock from those ‘hungry wolves’ that with bloody jaws seek to devour them.’ Yet the Sherbrooke missionary called upon the people of England who are protestants to withhold their pecuniary contributions from this very society, the sole object of which is to instruct protestants, what comes then of his impudent defiance? It would be a mere waste of time to say more; the missionary has already been clearly convicted of the grossest misrepresentation, and the foulest falsehood in the two and a half; and when he circumstantially rebuts the facts on which these grave charges are founded, and by which they are manifestly proved, he will hear again from a

CATHOLIC CHRISTIAN.

For the Missiskoui Standard.

MR. EDITOR:—I am a plain sort of person not much acquainted with the forms of government, and am therefore in common with many of my fellow-subjects, liable to be deceived by the stories of others who are possessed, or who pretend to be possessed, of better information. A certain rather notorious personage in this township has lately circulated among those who are so lost to all sense of dignity and self-esteem as to be his dupes, that the Governor has issued a proclamation announcing that no member of parliament shall be appointed Commissioner for the trial of small causes in the country parts of the province. The story does not appear to me to be very credible; I rather suspect it was invented for the sake of throwing dust in the eyes of his creatures to whom he has been boasting so much of his influence, and to induce them to believe that if he is left out, it is in consequence of the application of a general rule, and not that ‘Governor Gosford and Secretary Walcot’ were in the least insensible of his moral and political worth, high standing in society, honour, integrity, veracity, knowledge of the laws and strict loyalty: Now Mr. Editor, I wish you to tell me, and your numerous plain readers like myself, whether there be any existing law against such appointments, and if not whether a proclamation could be substituted at the mere will of the Governor, and lastly whether a proclamation of this nature could, by possibility, issue and no one know anything about it except the notorious personage? No one has seen or read such proclamation; if it ever existed it must have been published in the Gazette as a government document, yet it has never been seen or read there, and I am almost inclined to believe that it has only been published in a part of this township.

It almost exceeds belief that a population could be found at this late time of day among whom such improbable, nay, such impossible falsehoods could be circulated with effect, or among whom a mendacious ruffian and a few unprincipled understrappers could exercise such influence as to incline even the most ignorant to believe them. Yet the above report, the falsehood of which is easily detected, will be believed by many, and many who cannot believe it will pretend to do so for the sake of the insidious smile of a villain, who, when he finds himself disappointed in his long cherished expectations, will refer his ignorant dupes to a proclamation which never existed. That the readers of the Standard may know the truth, I request you to insert the above remarks, and if the Governor really has issued such a proclamation, I beg you will suppress what I have written and publish the proclamation for the information of the public in its place.

I am, Sir,
respectfully yours,

A HATER OF HUMBUG.
Pike River Falls, June 27th, 1836.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

A general meeting of the ‘Missiskoui Agricultural Society,’ was held at the Episcopal Church in Dunham on Monday the 27th day of June, according to previous notice, for the purpose of electing the officers for the ensuing two years. The object of the meeting was explained by the

Chairman. After which the following officers were elected, viz.

Jonathan Selby, Esq. President.
Solomon Walbridge, Vice-President.
H. N. Whitman, Secretary.
Hiram Corey, Esq. Treasurer.

MEMBERS.

Wm. Smith, Henry Boright.
St. Armand, East.
James Lee, John Whitney.
Do. West
Frederick Moore, Merril Stanton.
Dunham,
Lumas Meggs, Stevens Baker,
Samuel Mainard.
Stanbridge.
Peter R. Martin, John Near,
E. Benezier Phelps.

The meeting was then adjourned without day.

A meeting of the members elect, and other officers will be held at Mr. Chander's Hotel in Freleighsburg on Saturday the 9th day of July at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of transacting the necessary business of the Society. It is hoped they will punctually attend.

H. N. Whitman, Secretary, C. M. A. S.

Dunham June 27th 1836.

MISSISKOUI STANDARD.

FREELIGHSBURG, JULY 5, 1836.

The motions of all great men are accurately recorded in the flying histories of the times; but many of said great men are fortunate in finding strangers to chronicle their ‘outgoings and incomings.’ We, on the other hand, like another celebrated individual, are obliged to gully the purple by taking on ourselves the duties of a humble scribe. We could talk learnedly on the advantages of one's writing an account of one's own adventures, but we shan't plunge us rather in *medias res*, if that expression be not a blunder, for we begin with the beginning.

On Sunday morning, 19th ult., were roused at a most unearthly hour by the delectable patterning of heavy rain on window and voice of a certain distinguished individual, our friend. Found breakfast ready, didn't feel in humour to eat, friend ate voraciously, seemingly to provoke us. Snip looked cunningly when we mounted

behind him, as if he knew the state of our stomach. Resolved to punish him first opportunity. Dr. Hawk's trough,—3 1/2 miles from home,—had disappeared. Snip expected to drink there; enjoyed my disappointment mightily, forgave him for his cunning look.—Passed through Stanbridge Upper Mills, saw a man chopping wood,—an ungodly business,—instead of preparing for church.—Took the Grand Line road. Road bad—were distanced by a couple of Canadians on foot. Snip aristocratic—didn't like it. Laughed at Snip's *non plus*. Road through the Seigniory horrible. Snip plunged and struggled to get through it soon. Friend kept reins (American lines) tight. Dined at Cliff's. Cliff most attentive man, and situated in the right spot for travellers from the Townships to Montreal;—being a loyalist deserves encouragement. Were told by a friend returning from Town, that an Elective Council was conceded. Were glad of it, for then we should agitate a separation from *la mere patrie* and a *hitch* on Uncle. Felt in high spirits from news. Returning friend spoke bad words against ministry—and travelling friend swore he would clear out. On thinking again declared he would fight first. Applauded his resolution. Pretty good road from Cliff's to St. Athanase, with some exceptions—exceptions almost rule.—Crossed Jones's bridge. Snip started at white-washed stones on bridge—would recommend to toll gatherer to renew white wash and then spirited horses would certainly take fright; if that would not do might send to Quebec for certain three scarecrows. Friend noticed boards not replaced which horse had kicked off six weeks before—having been frightened by aforesaid white-washed stones. Mem. to inform Mr. Jones of the fact.

Streets of St. Johns macadamised. Snip aware of it, set off at a rattling pace. Broke bolt of nigh hind spring. Raised a blacksmith at the creek, who spoke beautiful Murrayshire Scotch.—found out that blacksmith was no blacksmith but a brewer....Never mind. Stuck double nail into sinus in which bolt should have been, and leaned. Scotchman charged nothing. Voted him a christian, doing good for goods sake on the Sabbath day.—Got on to the Savanne. Capital road. Run at rate of 7 or 8 knots. Neared the Coteau & broke bolt of off hind spring. Drove easy. Met habitans. Inquired for blacksmith's shop, in English. Answer, ‘No Stand.’ Thought respondent a pretty strong man from appearance, & saw him walking. Tipped him Seigniory gibberish. Respondent laughed at the idea of a black-

smith being in village. In Townships village not one fourth size boasts of blacksmith. Friend suggested nail would do. Friend stuck in couple to make ‘assurance doubly sure,’ and pocketed balance. No Sunday with habitans after service, habitans therefore charged. Reached Laprairie an hour before sun down. Supped. Having been abused, jolted, and kicked about worse than a nigger all day, went to bed early to hide chagrin and be out of Snip's view.

We give below an extract from a letter which we received a few days ago from a friend in Scotland. Our friend, we are sorry to say, is an awful radical.

‘Of course you and I entertain very different opinions on the politics of this country; but I am not so strongly against you in regard to those of Lower Canada. The feeling, which I have, prevails to a considerable extent among the Radical party of this country. We are quite willing to give every justice to the French party, to yield all they demand short of the right of this country to the waste lands, and of the great change demanded in your Upper House. The extreme section of Radicals would concede the last, but I have never seen any who did not scout the idea of the Canadian legislature claiming a right in the lands. There is however a tenet making ground fast in this country, and that is that Lower Canada and even Upper Canada, also, if they desire it should be shaken off from this country. The timber trade is a serious loss to us, but we would likely have continued blind to this, had it not been for the attitude taken by the German, or more truly, the Prussian league. We shall be compelled to take corn or timber from the Baltic or lose our best market, Germany. Iron has trebled itself in value, and for many purposes for which, on account of our bad American wood, iron had been substituted, the now high price of iron will lead back to the use of wood. The feeling is strong on the subject of the timber trade, and this session will not pass over without a partial change.

As to the Assembly's Agent, Roebuck, he is of no weight or character here, and were there a dissolution to-morrow, I do not believe he would again get a seat. He has disgusted the Radical party by his pragmatical, dogmatical manner and by his conceit.

Every body appears to be getting tired of him. It is amusing to see how some of your worthy legislators talk of him. He put down Stanley! Lord save us, the only thing he has ever signalised himself in, was attempting to carry on a penny paper, which failed from its stupidity and flatness. He wrote one or two good articles in the Westminster, and his vanity from the praise given to them, has fairly spoiled him. He sports triumps and thinks he is philosophising. He is a bore to the House it is said. Roebuck has written some articles in Tait's Magazine and the London Review, on the subject of Canadian grievances; but the subject is voted, like himself, a bore.

Such is the character of Roebuck among the Radical party at home. He is the best man the clique could have got for their purpose. If we admire them in nothing else, we admire them in this. Keep Roebuck by all means as Grievance Attorney. Were it not for the principle of the thing, we could almost be pleased, that the Goose should again pick our pockets of £1100 to furnish the animal with provender.

We understand that the Convention of Delegates is to petition for the recall of Lord Gosford, and that it has appointed Andrew Stuart, Esq., of Quebec, M. P. P., and — Gillespie, Esq., of London, and — Stewart, Esq., M. P. to be agents in England for the Constitutional petitioners.

A full detail may, perhaps, be afterwards given.

ANSON KEMP, Esq., of this village, has opened a Store at Churchville, and has brought on a beautiful variety of goods. See Advertisement.

Our Temperance friends will perceive by reference to the Secretary's notice, that the Annual Temperance Meeting stands adjourned to the 14th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Dreadful Effect of Jealousy.—On Tuesday morning se 'night, a most diabolical attempt was made on the lives and property of Mr. Thomas Parkinson and family, of Kirkham-la-Fylde by a person of the name of Bennett, a young man who resided at the opposite side of the same street. It appears that Mr. Parkinson had a daughter married the day before, and Bennett, who had long wished to have the honour of leading the young woman to the altar of Hymen, though he never received the least encouragement from her, became desperate when he found he was foiled in his object, and therefore rashly resolved upon destroying the whole family, and had been heard to say that if she married any other person but himself, he would do the family some mischief. He put his threat into execution the same night, by secretly depositing a large quantity of gunpowder (30lbs.) on the ground floor of Mr. Parkinson's premises, which he left to ignite by a train of touch-paper. The explosion took place about four o'clock in the morning, when the whole family were in bed; and the most providential and remarkable fact is, that not one of the inmates, consisting of seven persons, were in the least injured. The windows, doors, floors, furniture, part of the roof, &c., were literally blown to atoms; the walls are also so much shaken that they will be obliged to be taken and rebuilt. Bennett was shortly after taken into custody and committed to take his trial at the ensuing sessions.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

Important to Emigrants.—A gentleman recently arrived from the eastern Townships, has communicated to us the following information relative to the prices of labor in that important section of the province:—Good mechanics obtain from 5s. to 7s. 6d. a day; laborers, 2s. 6d. a day and found; farmers pay from 12 to 15 dollars a month, besides board, for agricultural labourers. All descriptions of laboring people are in great demand in these Townships, owing to the British North American Land Company opening new roads, and being about to erect a bridge across the river St. Francis at Sherbrooke. Good encouragement is offered to persons disposed to settle on new lands....*Quebec Gaz.*

Comparative Statement of arrivals, tonnage and settlers at the port of Quebec up to the 25th June of 1835 and 1836.

VESSELS.	TONNAGE.	SETTLERS.
1825,	426	125979 4998
1836,	531	158805 15122
Difference in —		32826 10124

Death of a Veteran.—Died on the 30th inst., in the royal hospital, Kilmainham, John Henderson, a pensioner in that establishment. The noble old soldier completed his 106th year on the 5th day of last March. He was present at the battle of Culloden, the capture of Quebec, under Wolfe; of the Havanna under Pocock; at the battle of Bunker's Hill; and numerous other engagements by sea and land.

The St. Andrew's paper, of the 9th June contains the official announcement of the approbation given by his Majesty's Government of the St. Andrew's and Quebec railroad; and of a donation of ten thousand pounds, out of the land revenues, in aid of the undertaking.

UNITED STATES.

SENATE.—June 15.—**NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY.** A message was received from the President of the United States communicating a correspondence with the British Government on the subject of the Northeastern boundary.

The message having been read, Mr. Clay stated he had not been able to look into the correspondence, and was not at present able to say whether it ought to be published or not. He moved to refer the messages and documents to the committee on Foreign relations.

Mr. Webster said he was quite satisfied with the direction proposed to be given to the documents. The resolutions calling for this information were offered by him & the terms suggested the alternative of a confidential reply, if deemed necessary. The information had not been communicated confidentially, but it was left to the senate to determine whether the correspondence shall be published or not. This was all right and proper, he was bound to presume, and that there are good reasons for it. He was perfectly willing to refer the Message to the Committee on Foreign relations in order that, if there be any doubtful matter in reference to its publication, that doubt may be settled on the safe side.

The message was then referred to the committee on Foreign Relations.

FLORIDA.

The Apalachicola Gazette of May 19th, announces the arrival at that place of three men from the Block House on the Withlacoochee, which was left in command of Captain Holloman, on the 5th of April. Since that time the place has been closely invested by the Indians, who have pressed upon them in great numbers. The only subsistence of the garrison for a long time, had been corn and water;

On one occasion they were attacked on all sides by not less than one thousand Indians. Capt. Holloman's men returned their fire with tremendous effect. They pressed upon the block house in such masses that every shot of the brave defenders took effect. After this contest, which terminated so fatally to the Indians, they failed to show themselves for

FREELIGHSBURG HOTEL.



THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public in general, that he has reserved his house and stabling for the accommodation of spectators who attend the circus the present week.

ZENAS REYNOLDS.

Freeligsburg, July 4th, 1836.

Notice.

This is to forbid any one from trusting or harboring my wife Honour, who has left my bed and board, without any just cause.

JOHN RYAN.

Sabrevois, June 29th, 1836. V2 13 3w

Notice.

A meeting of the members of the Agricultural Society in the County of Rouville, will be held at the house of Mr. C. C. P. Gould, Innkeeper, Henryville on Saturday the 31st day July next, at 1 o'clock P. M. all persons interested are requested to attend for the purpose of subscribing and paying over the amount of their subscriptions; and to appoint proper persons to examine and judge the crops; and all persons wishing to become competitors must give in their names, together with the kind of crops for which they wish to compete to the committee, before that time, as the several subscriptions are to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer on that day.

By order of the President,
DAVID L. LEWIS, Secretary.
Noyan 27th June 1836 V2 13-3w.

Notice.

The Annual meeting of the Freeligsburg Temperance Society, will be held at the Brick School House in this village, on Thursday the 7th July next, at four o'clock, P. M.

It is expected that an Address will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Robertson.

By order of the President.
S. P. LALANNE, Secretary.
Freeligsburg, June 28, 1836.

The above meeting stands adjourned to the 2nd Thursday, the 14th, of the present month of July, and will commence at 4 o'clock, P. M.

By order.
S. P. LALANNE, Sec.
Freeligsburg, July 5th, 1836.

MAMMOTH Eagle Circus.



MISSISSKOU BAY.

Statement of Clearances for the entire month of June
Date, Name of Sloop. Captain. No. of pieces
Plank, Boards.

June 4, Royal Oak,	Webster,	6297
Steamer Phoenix,	Lyman,	2864, 2722
Gen. McComb,	Eggleton,	1586,
Lafayette,	Clark,	7525,
Napoleon,	Tisale,	6851,
Industry,	Brown,	2419, 4898
Montgomery,	Manville,	5352,
Napoleon,	Tisdale,	5057, 1373
North America,	Hoffinger,	3431, 1870
Hercules,	Price,	4522, 1340
Saratoga,	Eggleton,	5059,
Anson,	Newell,	2215,
Napoleon,	Tisdale,	4139, 4445
Malvina,	Boystong,	3543, 630
Senator,	Farnham,	3931, 1778
		65,527, 24554

ARRIVED.

June 9, Linnet, Hill, Load Brick.

The readers of the Standard will see by the above perfectly correct statement, that 65,527 pieces of Plank and 24,554 pieces Boards, making a sum total of 90,081 pieces, have been shipped from Mississkou Bay the past month of June, by the enterprising Lumber Merchants of that thriving village. 90,000 pieces at twelve and a half cents, which is a low estimate, would come to the sum of 1,125,000 dollars.—Cox.

LIST OF LETTERS.

For St. Armand.
Simeon Whitman, 2, John McCradden,
Eli Hawley, Guy Patterson,
Sarah Clarke, Michael Custify,
Lucy Henderson, Sutton.
Patrick Canada.

Births,
At Farnham, on the 24th June, Mrs. Alfred
Nash, Esquire, of a Son.

On the 29th June Mrs. Maryman Castle, of a
son:

Married,
At Franklin, on the 27th June, by E. Bascom,
Esquire, Mr. Hascal Proctor, of Brone, to Miss
Nancy Shepherd, of St. Armand.

Died,
On the morning of the 23d ultimo, James, son
of William Davis, of Stanbridge; aged eleven
months and thirteen days.

New Store.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public
that he has opened a Store at the old
stand of the late Capt. JOHN CHURCH, Jr. in

CHURCHVILLE,
where he will hold himself in readiness to pay ev-
ery attention to such as may favor him by calling
and examining his assortment of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Flour,
Hard-Ware, etc. etc.

Which he will sell on reasonable terms at the
same quantity and quality can be purchased for at
any store in the county. Will the Public call and
examine for themselves.

ANSON KEMP.
Churchville, July 5th, V2.13tf

Notice.

CAME into the enclosures of the undersigned
ed on the 1st instant a span of Bay mares;
the owner can have them by paying charges.

GEO. FRARY

Freeligsburg July 4th 1836.

SMITH'S Cheap Store. New & Splendid Goods.

ST. ALBANS, MAY 31, 1836.

New & Cheap Goods.

I have received and now offer for sale, at my
old stand, a large and general assortment of

Fancy & Staple Goods,

including a large stock of

Sheetings, Tickings,
Cotton Yarn, Candlewick,
Batts, Wadding,
Paper Hangings,
Broad Cloths, Cassimeres,
Satinets, Silks,
Bombazines, Calicoes,
Muslins, Laces,
Jackonets, Bonnets,
Ribbons, Gloves,
Hosiery, &c. &c.

Hardware and Crockery.

Teas, Tobacco, Snuff,
Sugar, Molasses, Coffee,
Salaratus,
Glass, Nails,
Flour, &c.

All a little CHEAPER than my neighbors.
Will Purchasers call and examine Goods & prices?

ORANGE ADAMS.

Notice

THE business in the Factory of the hon.
ROBERT JONES, in the village of
BEDFORD, will the ensuing season, be conducted
by MR. FRENCH PAIGE,

a workman of acknowledged abilities and experience,
who has been specially engaged for that purpose.

Wool

will be received for
Cash down, 2 pence per lb.
Payable in Jan-
uary next, 4 cents per lb.
And after that
time, 5 cents per lb.

All persons committing work to his care, may
rely on punctuality and dispatch.
Most kinds of produce received in payment for
work done.

Bedford, May 23, 1836. V2-8 6w

PUBLIC SALE OF

Real Estate.

Will be Sold at Public AUCTION, on Sat-
urday, the 16th day of July next, to the
last and highest bidder, at the house of

Abel Smith,

in the village of Philipsburg, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
the

House & Lot,

in the village of Philipsburg, Mississkou Bay, be-
ing Lot No. 20, at present occupied by Mr. Co-
ney, with the

Water Privilege

in front. If required a credit of two years will
be given, on furnishing security with interest.

For particulars inquire of W. W. SMITH, Esq.

June 12th, 1836. V2. 10-4w.

Card.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the in-
habitants of Philipsburg and its vicinity,
that he still continues the

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Crockery,
Hard Ware, Nails,
Iron,

Glass, Fish,
Salt, Flour, &c. &c.

In fact, all kinds of Goods called for at a coun-
try Store, as low, if not lower than at any other
Store in the County. Observe!! On the lower
corner of the Public Square in St. Albans, at the
store of

GARDNER G. SMITH.

June 28th, 1836. V2 12-6w

Teas,

by the Chest very low,

Box FRESH TEAS.

Glass, Fish,
Salt, Flour, &c. &c.

In fact, all kinds of Goods called for at a coun-
try Store, as low, if not lower than at any other
Store in the County. Observe!! On the lower
corner of the Public Square in St. Albans, at the
store of

JANE COOK,
JACOB COOK.

Cooksville, St. Armand, June 11th, 1836.

V2.11-1y

Look Here !!

THE Subscribers will pay Cash for

Veal Skins.

May 21, 1836. L. & A. KEMP.

Notice.

FOR SALE, one hundred acres of excellent

LAND, in the Township of Sutton, being

the north half of Lot No. 14, first range. Inquire

of JOHN GIBSON, Sutton, June 15, 1836.

V2.11tf

New Goods

IN ST. ALBANS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New
York, and has now opened at his Store, op-
posite T. H. Campbell's Tavern in St. Albans, a
very large and general assortment of

Goods,

which he offers very low. His Customers and
others in Canada, are invited to call and see them.
He trusts his assortment and prices are such as
will satisfy them that his Goods are good and low.

WILLIAM FARRAR.

St. Albans, June 3, 1836.

For Sale,

BY the Subscriber, a few Barrels of

Flour, Pork & Mackarel.

LEVI KEMP.

Freeligsburg, June 20th, 1836. V2-11tf.

NEW WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE Subscriber having completed and set
up the above business in full operation, would
call the attention of his former patrons and the
public generally to this subject.
Conditions on which he will manufacture
cloth and do it honestly :

Wool

will be received in the Fleeces and completed for
the Tailor's use for one half ; Flannel for three
sevenths ; Full Cloths of any color, will be man-
ufactured by the yard at two shillings ; Gray,
one shilling ten pence half penny ; Flannel, one
shilling and three pence.

He will also card Wool by the pound, on short
notices, and as cheap as can be done in the coun-
try.

Most kinds of Produce received in payment.

ABRAM LaGRANGE.

St. Armand, June 13, 1836. V2 10-3w



Cash for Wool!

NOTICE

IS hereby given that two shillings currency per
pound will be paid at the Factory of the
British American Land Company at Sherbrooke,
for clean native Wool, average quality, the pro-
duce of the Eastern Townships.

Sherbrooke, May 10, 1736. V2-7tf

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the principal Office of the BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY has been transferred from the city of MONTREAL to the Town of SHERBROOKE in the District of St. FRANCIS, to which place all communications on the Company's affairs, especially applications relative to the SALE or PURCHASE of LANDS, and for EMPLOYMENT, are requested to be sent, addressed to ARTHUR C. WEBSTER, Esq. Sub-Commissioner.

G. MOFFATT, P. M'GILL, Commissioners.

Montreal, May 10, 1836. V.2-611w.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that a WHARF has been
completed by the BR

POETRY.

The bluff old British Yeoman.
When radicals would rule the land,
To crown and church the foemen,
Who gainst the base will boldly stand?
Why who but British yeomen?
'Tis they alone stand by the throne,
The altar, and the laws too!
A band of truth, both sire and youth,
All in the honest cause, too.
And the sturdy British yeomen,
The bold old British yeomen,
For England's rights will dauntless fight—
The bluff, bold British yeoman!

No rotten theories they boast
Which strength would give to foemen;
For Britain's weal, the patriot host,
Are England's honest yeomen.
Their loyal pride rads may deride,
That pride they'll ne'er forego, men,
Let rebels meet just feet to feet,
The sturdy British yeomen,
Whose fearless faces show men;
Whose courage yields to no men;
And many a year'll after fear
Old England's loyal yeomen.

Yes! should a base rebellious crew
To anarchy give action;
And civil strife again renew
To break the empire's paction,
Who are the men would come out then
Each as the bold defender
Of Britain's laws, and the monarch's cause,
With the shout of 'No surrender!'
Why England's noble yeomen;
The sturdy British yeomen;
Who inch by inch will fight nor flinch—
The bold old British yeoman.

Then may God speed the British plough!
God speed the sail and loom too!
Long may the stream of commerce flow,
And never check be doomed to!
Industry's hive! long may it thrive—
God bless the Isle of Britain!
Prosperity! long may it be
The lot of all who sit in
The homesteads of her yeomen!
The bold old British yeomen!
Cheers for the good! in heart and blood,
John Bull's best friends—the yeomen!

STORY OF A PIRATE.

The chief of the clan, McLean of Duart, in the Isle of Mull, had an intrigue with a beautiful young woman of his own clan, who bore a son to him. In consequence of the son's being, by some accident, born in a barn, he received the name of Allan-a-Sop, or Allen of the Straw, by which he was distinguished from others of his clan. As his father and mother were not married, Allen was of course a natural son, and had no inheritance to look for, save that which he might win for himself.

But the beauty of the boy's mother having captivated a man of rank in the clan, called MacLean of Torloisk, he married her, and took her to reside with him in the castle of Torloisk, situated on the shores of the Sound, or small strait, of the sea, which divides the smaller island of Ulva from that of Mull. Allan-a-Sop paid his mother frequent visits at her residence, and she was naturally glad to see the poor boy, both from affection, and on account of his personal strength and beauty, which distinguished him above other youths of his age. But she was obliged to confer marks of her attachment on him as privately as she could, for Allan's visits were by no means so acceptable to her husband as to herself. Indeed, Torloisk liked so little to see the lad, that he determined to put some affront on him, which should prevent his returning to the castle for some time. An opportunity for executing his purpose soon occurred.

The lady one morning, looking from the window, saw her son coming wandering down the hill, and hastened to put a girdle cake upon the fire, that he might have hot bread for his breakfast. Something called her out of the apartment after making this preparation, and her husband entering at the same time, saw at once what she had been about, and determined to give the boy such a reception as should disgust him for the future. He snatched the cake from the girdle, thrust it into his step-son's hands, which he forcibly closed on the scalding bread, saying, 'Here, Allen...here is a cake which your mother has got ready for your breakfast.' Allen's hands were severely burnt; and, being a sharp-witted and proud boy, he resented this mark of his step-father's ill-will, and came not again to Torloisk.

At the time the western seas were covered with the vessels of pirates, who, not unlike the Sea-kings of Denmark at an early period, sometimes settled and made conquest of the islands. Allan-a-Sop was young, strong, and brave to desperation. He entered as a mariner on board of one of these ships, and in process of time obtained the command, first of one galley, then of a small flotilla, with which he sailed round the sea and collected considerable plunder, until his name became both feared and famous. At length he proposed to himself to pay a visit to his mother, whom he had not seen for many years; and setting sail for this purpose, he anchored one morning in the Sound of Ulva, and in front of the house of Torloisk. His mother was dead, but his step-father, to whom he was now an object of fear as he had been formerly of aversion, hastened to the shore to receive his formidable son-in-law, with great affection of kindness and interest in his prosperity; while Allan, who, though very rough and hasty, does not appear to have been sullen or vindictive, seemed to take his kind reception in good part.

The crafty old man succeeded so well, as he thought, in securing Allan's friendship, and obliterating all recollections of the former affront put on him, that he began to think it possible to employ him in executing his private revenge upon Mackinnon of Ulva, with whom, as was usual between such neighbors, he had some feud. With this purpose, he offered what he called the

following good advice to his son-in-law: 'My dear Allan, you have now wandered over seas long enough; it is time you should have some footing upon land, a castle to protect yourself in winter, a village and castle for your men, and a harbour to lay up your galleys. Now, here is the island of Ulva, near at hand, which lies ready for your occupation, and it will cost you no trouble, save that of putting to death the present proprietors, the Laird of Mackinnon, a useless old carle, who has cumbered the world long enough.'

Allan-a-Sop thanked his step-father for so happy a suggestion, which he declared he would put in execution forthwith. Accordingly, setting sail the next morning, he appeared before Mackinnon's house an hour before noon. The old chief of Ulva was much alarmed at the menacing apparition of so many galleys, and his anxiety was not lessened by the news, that they were commanded by the redoubtable Allan-a-Sop. Having no effectual means of resistance, Mackinnon, who was a man of shrewd sense, saw no alternative save that of receiving the invaders, whatever might be their purpose, with all outward demonstrations of joy and satisfaction. He caused immediate preparations to be made for a banquet as splendid as circumstances admitted, hastened down to the shore to meet the rover, and welcomed him to Ulva with such an appearance of sincerity, that the pirate found it impossible to pick any quarrel which might afford a pretence for executing the violent purpose which he had been led to meditate.

They feasted together the whole day; and in the evening, as Allan-a-Sop was about to retire to his ships, he thanked the Laird of MacKinnon for his entertainment, but remarked, with a sigh, that it had cost him very dear. 'How can that be,' said MacKinnon, 'when I bestowed this entertainment upon you in free good will?' 'It is true, my friend,' replied the pirate, 'but then it has quite disconcerted the purpose for which I came hither; which was to put you to death, my good friend, & seize upon your house and island, and so settle myself in the world. It would have been very convenient, this island, but your friendly reception has rendered it impossible for me to execute my purpose; so that I must be a wanderer on the seas for some time longer.' Whatever MacKinnon felt at hearing he had been so near to destruction, he took care to show no emotion, save surprise, and replied to his visitor—'My dear Allan, who was it that put into your mind so unkind purpose towards your old friend; for I am sure it never arose from your own generous nature? It must have been your father-in-law, old Torloisk, who made such an indifferent husband to your mother, and such an unfriendly step-father to you when you were a helpless boy; but now, when he sees you a bold and powerful leader, he desires to make a quarrel betwixt you and those who were the friends of your youth. If you consider this matter rightly, Allan, you will see that the estate and harbour of Torloisk lie as conveniently for you as those of Ulva, and that, if you are to make a settlement by force, it is much better it should be at the expense of the old churl, who never showed you kindness or countenance, than that of a friend like me, who always loved and honored you.'

Allan-a-Sop was struck with the justice of this reasoning; and the old offence of his scalded fingers was suddenly recalled to his mind. 'It is very true what you say, MacKinnon,' he replied, 'and besides, I have not forgotten what a hot breakfast my father-in-law treated me to one morning. Farewell for the present; you shall soon hear news of me from the other side of the sound.' Having said thus much, the pirate got on board, and commanding his men to unmoor the galleys, sailed back to Torloisk, and prepared to land in arms. His father-in-law hastened to meet him, in expectation to hear of the death of his enemy, MacKinnon. But, Allan greeted him in a very different manner from what he expected. 'You hoary old traitor,' he said, 'you instigated my simple good nature to murder a better man than yourself. But have you forgotten how you scorched my fingers twenty years ago, with a burning cake? The day is come in which that breakfast must be paid for.' So saying, he dashed out his father-in-law's brains with a battle axe, took possession of his castle and property, and established a distinguished branch of the clan of MacLean.

Reconciliation brought about by a dog.—There were two friends, one living in London and the other at Guilford. These friends were on terms of great intimacy; and for years it had been the custom for the London family to pass the Christmas at Guilford, and their uniform practice was to arrive to dinner the day before Christmas day, and to be accompanied by a large spaniel, who was as great a favorite with the visited, as with the visitors. At the end of about seven years after this plan had been adhered to, the two families had an unfortunate misunderstanding, which occasioned an omission of the usual Christmas invitation. About an hour before dinner on the day before Christmas, the Guilford gentleman standing at his window exclaimed to his wife, 'Well, my dear, the W—s have thought better of it, for I declare they are coming as usual, though we did not invite them, here comes Caesar to announce them; and the dog came trotting up to the door and was admitted as usual to the parlour. The lady of the house gave orders to prepare beds. Dinner waited an hour, but no guests arrived. Caesar, after

staying the exact number of days he had been accustomed to, set off for home, and reached it in safety. The correspondence, which of necessity occurred, had the happy effect of renewing the intercourse of the estranged friends, and as long as Caesar lived he paid the annual visit, in company with his master and mistress.

Travelling Cat.—A lady residing in Glasgow, had a handsome cat sent to her from Edinburgh; it was conveyed to her in a close basket, and in a carriage. She was carefully watched for two months, but having produced a pair of young ones at the end of that time, she was left to her own discretion, which she very soon employed in disappearing with both her kittens. The lady at Glasgow wrote to her friend at Edinburgh, deplored her loss, and the cat was supposed to have formed some new attachment, with as little reflection as men and women sometimes do. About a fortnight, however, after her disappearance at Glasgow, her known mew was heard at the street door of her old mistress, and there she was with her kittens; they in the best state, but she very thin. It is clear that she could only carry one kitten at a time. The distance from Glasgow to Edinburgh is forty miles, so that if she brought one kitten part of the way, and then went back for the other, and thus conveyed them alternately, she must have travelled one hundred and twenty miles at least. Her prudence must likewise have suggested the necessity of journeying in the night, with many other precautions for the safety of her young.

Dogs.—A gentleman, now residing in London, whilst travelling outside of one of the north mails, was witness of the fact I am about to relate. It was a dark night, and as the mail was travelling at the usual rate, a dog barked incessantly before the leaders, and continued to do so for some time, jumping up to the heads of the horses. The coachman fearful of some accident, pulled up, and the guard got down to drive the animal away. The dog ran before the guard and then returned to him, making use of such peculiar gestures, that he was induced to take out one of the lamps and follow the dog. After doing so for one hundred yards, he found a farmer lying drunk across the road, and his horse grazing by the side of it. But for this extraordinary sagacity and affection of the dog for his master, the coach would most probably have been driven over the body of the sleeping man.

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